CHINESE EDUCATION AND ETHICS.

THE CHINESE, THEIR EDUCATION, PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS. By W. A. P. Martin, D.D. LL. D. President of the Tungwes College, Pekia 8vo. pp. 319. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Dr. Martin's book is in the main a reprint of essays embodying the results of many years' study of the philosophy, educational methods and literature of the Chinese, which he has published from time to hims in various magnitudes and reviews. Their rearin various magazines and reviews. Their reap-rance in book form is n. doubt accasioned by the easing interest felt in this country in the affairs be vast and venerable Oriental Empire whose lation is nearly as great as that of all Chris dom. Books of Chinese travel abound and the ng English press adds constantly to their numr, but thoughtful works on the higher phases of Chinese life are exceedingly rare. Such works can not be written without a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, which alone can open the door to an acquaintance with Chinese literature, eduentional methods and syctems of philosophic bhought and moral training. Possessing the knowladge and enjoying the advantage of long residence in Chins as a missionary and the head of a missionschool, Dr. Martin is able to throw a great deal of light on many of the most interesting phases of Oriental life. His book is as fresh as though its pages had just come from his pen, and pessesses considerable permanent value from the compact and comprehensive manner which two of its topics are treated-those relatg to ethics and education. The other subjects touched upon are handled in rather a fragmentary

The ethical system of the accepted Chinese philos by starts from a basis radically different from that which underlies Christian theology. It as sumes that human nature is essentially good, and that its sinful manifestations arise from the influnce of what is called Wu-bing, or "gross matter," which obstructs the full operation of Taiho, or "primordial harmony," but can be overcome and rered by early training and by the study and pracce of the virtues in adult life. There is no room In this system for the orthodox Christian doctrines of total depravity, the atonement, and regeneration the operation of the Divine Spirit. Indeed the Chinese system seems to reach out toward the Divine Principle only in the way of adoration; the salvaof man having to be worked out by himself. Dr. Martin gives the following account of the origin

Dr. Martin gives the following account of the origin of the dominant philosophy of the Chinese:

The prevailing view of human nature maintained by Chinese ethical writers is that of its radical goodness. Though less ancient than the other, this latter is by no means a modern opinion; and it is not a little remarkable that some of those questions which agitated the Christian Church in the fills century were discussed in Chara nearly a thouse "id years before. They were not broached by Confucius. His genius was not inquisitive; he was rabher an architect backing to construct a noble edifice, than a chemist testing his materials by minute edifice, than a chemist testing his materials by minute follow the clew of truth through the mages of psychological and metaphysical speculation, then he has no right to the title; but if one who loves whedom, perceiving it by intuition and recommending it with authority, be a pullosopher, there are few on the roit of time who

to the title; but if one who loves wisdom, perceiving it by intuition and recommending it with authority, be a philosopher, there are few on the roil of time who deserve a higher position.

The next age, however, was characterized by a spirit of investigation which was due to his influence only as the intellectual impulse which he communicated set it to thinking. The moral quality of human nature became a principal subject of discussion, and every position as a principal subject of discussion, and every position and reading mind. Tex-see, the grandson of the Sage, advanced a theory which implied the goodness of human nature; but Monoua, his disciple (i.C. S.17), was the first who distinctly councilated the doctrine. Kaonteze, one of his contemporaries, maintained that nature is destinute of any moral tendency, sad wholly passive under the plastic hand of education. A discussion arose between them, a fragment of which, preserved in the works of Monouas, will serve to exhibit their mode of disputation as well as the position of the parties.

Nature, said Kaouteze, la a stick of timber, and goodness is the vessel that is carved out of it.

The bowl, repined Meacens, is not a natural product of the timber; but the tree requires to be destroyed in order to produce it. Is it necessary to destroy man's nature in order to make bits good?

Then, and Kaouteze, varying his illustration, human hature may be compared to a stream of water. Open a higher to the east, and it flows to the east; open one to the west, it flows to the varying his illustration, human hature with regard to good and evil.

Water, regioned Meuclus, is louiflerent as to the east or the west, but has it no choice between up and down it flow to the east, and it flows to the east; open one to his water, the east of the downward; and the evil it does is the effect of interference, just as water may be forced to run up hill. Man, he repeats, with rheteric slightly at variance with his philosophy, inclines to virtue, as water does to flow flownward; and the

in the great controversy, Mencius gained the day. The
two authors last named were piaced on the Index Expurgatorius of the literary tribunsi; and the advocate
of human nature was promoted to the second place
among the oracles of the Empire for having added a
new doctrine or developed a latent one in the Confucian
lystem. This tenet is expressed in the first line of the
fan-tasz-king, an elementary book which is committed
to memory by every schoolboy in China—Jin che ta'u,
in pen shan—" Man commences life with a virtuous nature." But notwithstanding this addition to the national
streed, the ancient aphorism of Shun is still held in
stitem; and a genuine Confucian, in drawing a genealogical tree of the vices, still places the root of evil in the
turnan hoat.

ical tree of the vices, still places the root of evil in the haman heart.

To remove this contradiction, Chubo, the authorized expositor of the classics, devised a theory somewhat similar to Plato's account of the origin of evil. It sydently partakes of the the epithelpal systems above referred to; professing, are rding to the first, to vindicate the original goods—of human nature, yet admitting, with another, "atteontains some elements of evil—and thus virtus y symbolising with the third, which represents it as of a mixed character. "The bright principle of virtus," he says in his notes on the Tatho, "man derives from his heaventy crisin; and his pure spirit, when undarkened, comprehends all truth, and is adequate to every occasion. But it is obstructed by the physical constitution and beclouded by the animal dit. Jin-yuh the human) desires, so that it becomes obscurs."

soines observe."

The source of virtue, as indicated in the chart, is Taiho

"primordial harmony"; and vice is ascribed to
the inducence of Waing.—"gross matter." The moral
character is determined by the prevailing inducence, and
mankind are accordingly divided into three classes,
which are thus described in a popular formula: Men of
the first class are good without teaching; those of the
second may be made good by teaching; and the last
will coutinue bad in spite of teaching.

We are indebted to Dr. Martin for a brief glimpse f Chinese poetry, which he gives in a note to his hapter on the Secular Literature of the Empire. It appears that the fondness for versification in China is so great that it even crops out occasionally in grave official proclamations. Thus, the Marquis of Tseng, acknowledging the imperial mandate directing hun to proceed to Russia, sent a telegram of which the following is a translation:

My knowledge is scant and my powers are frail, At the voice of the thunder I tremble and quail. The following translation gives a good idea of the character of Chinese popular ballads. The original is printed in the book in Chinese characters, so the der can see how it looks to Chinese eyes if he can't realize how it sounds to Chinese ears:

MULAN, THE MAIDEN CHIEF: A CHINESE BALLAD OF THE LIANG DYNASTY (A. D. 502-556) [In officer being disabled, his daughter puts on his armor and so disquised leads his troops to the conflict. The eriginal is anonymous and of uncertain date.]

"Bay, maiden at your spinning-wheel, Why heave that deep-drawn sigh? Is't lear, perchance, or love you feel? Pray tell—ob, tell use why?"

"Nor fear nor love has moved my soul— A way such idle thought! A warrior's glory is the goal By my ambition sought.

My father's cherished life to save, My country to redeess, The dangers of the field I'll brave; I'am not what I seem.

No son has he his treep to lead, No hrother dear have I; to I must mount my rather's steed, And to the bustle life."

At dawn of day she quits her door, At evening reass her head Where loud the mountain torrents rear And mail-clad coldiers tread.

The northern plains are gained at last.
The mountains sink from view;
The ann shines cold, and the wintry blass
It pieces through and through.

A thousand fees around ber fall, And red blood status the ground But Mulan, who survives it all, Returns with glory crywned.

eiges the throne they bend the knee In the palace of Changan, all many a knight of high degree, But the braves in Mulin. "Nay, Prince," she cries, "my duty's do No guardon I desire :
But let me to my tenne hegens,
To chear my aged sire."
The hears the door of her father's home,
'A chief with trudaput's blace; But when she doffs her waving plume, She stands a maiden fair.

GOD'S REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER SERMONS.
12mo, pp. 221. THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING
GOD AND OTHER SERMONS. 12mo. pp. 228. By
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., Paster of the Church of the
Divine Paternity. New York; James Miller.

The recent death of the distinguished author of these discourses imparts to them an interest which deepens the impression of their high excellence. Most of them are extemporaneous discourses, preserved by the stenographer, but the second volume ontains several manuscript sermons. The externpore sermons, however, unlike most of such efforts, read well, and do not leave in any degree the impression of carelessness or crudity. However spontaneous the language, the substance bears the marks of careful thought and management. The style is wonderfully vigorous, simple and direct, racy and incisive, relieved at times by a quaint figure or a flash of humor, but withal serious and dignified throughout, never running into flippancy. nor disligured by the ghastly attempts to be "funny" which too often characterize inferior

preachers. True men of all creeds will recognize in these sermons the utterances of a true man of large, generous nature, acquainted with both men and books, and keenly alive to the evil and sorrow of the world. Without a trace of asceticism, with a certain robust healthiness, the discourses are yet most reverential and devotional in their tone. Christ is their keynote, the centre of the preacher's love and loyalty. In his view the deep spirit of all the best movements of society come from Christ's life and teaching. Spite of all minor and technical perplexities in the critical interpretation of texts, "the glory of Jesus, the spirit of Jesus Christ, the greatness of the works of Christ overwhelm all these." Faith in Him is more than historical belief. It requires the conviction of the intellect and the belief of the heart; belief not only in His divine preexistence or His deity, but belief in Him as the way, the truth and the life, involving an assimilation to His spirit and life. He is not blind to the magnitude of the issue raised between science and religion. These issues,

he says, "are arterial questions, compared with which our sectarian controversies are only skin deep. They reach far beyond points of textual criticis or even of historical Christianity. . . . The facts of science cannot be cancelled. Therefore, in relation to the great interests of religion, they must be adjusted. . . . 1 believe they will find an explanation in which religion will emerge with renewed ireshness and reality. But they are questions which in no way are to be shirked or paltered with." At the same time, he claims that "they who maintain the affirmations of the Church are not merely the defendants in this trial." Christianity has facts, no less than science, -facts of history and facts of consciousness; and "each having his own checks of reason and experience, why should he whose facts are ranged upon one plane of being surrender to him whose facts are ranged on another ! Indeed dogmatism and assumption are confined to no party or profession. The materialist, in his way, is as intolerant as the Churchman or the priest. There is a bigotry which arms itself with the crucible and the microscope, as there is a bigotry armed with the erozier and the creed.' Dr. Chapin deals with the outcome of religion rather than with its philosophy; with the kernel of Scripture rather than with the exegetical shell. Not unfamiliar with exegetical difficulties, he dwells on them only so far as is needful to clear the way to the heart of his text. He does not affect contempt for theology, but keeps it in its true place behind life and practice. "The truth or falsehood of any theory is important that bears upon spiritual realities, and colors all our views of life and God and duty. This is the value of dectrinal truth. Not that it gives us intellectual or logical consistency; not that it constitutes a sharp-edged system with which we can win a controversy; but it is valuable because of the great truths it clears up, and the different standpoints from which we may look upon God, our own souls, our own relations, possibilities and powers." His own moral insight is deep and keen, and his exposure of moral sophisms relentless. He is a hearty hater of shams of all kinds, and is at no pains to conceal the fact. He knows how to handle a social evil with equal plainness and delicacy, as is apparent in his sermon on "Shameful Life," He is powerful and tender in appeal, bold in the expression of his convictions, without regard to their conflict either with social sentiment or theological opinion. A man of the same robust type as Mr. Beecher, his training was severer, and his preaching more methodical. Not lacking in spontancity, his mental and emotional currents were not so swift and impetuous as those of the Brooklyn preacher. Not so prolific in illustration, in which Beecher is great controversy, Mencius gained the day. The perhaps without a peer, he uses it felicitously and toget last named were placed on the Index has quite as stimulating to thoughtful hearers. His diction is neither so stately, so gorgeous, nor so highly polished as that of Dr. Storrs, but equals it in clearness and surpasses it in incisiveness. If a congregation which has listened for a succession of years to such sermons as these has not been informed with higher motives and stimulated to

MADAME DE STAEL: A Study of ber Life and Times:
The First Revolution and the First Empire. By
ABEL STEVENS. Ll. D. In two vocumes. Svo. pp.
367. 373. New-York: Harper & Bros.
Dr. Stevens, in his preface to the American edi-

better living, it has not been the fault of their la-

tion of this work, states that he was not able to find, in any language, anything like an adequate biography of Mme, de Stael, although there were innumerable biographical sketches. There was ample material, but it was not of a character easily to be reduced "to the correlation and consistence requisite for a biography of the usual form." He thinks no biography practicable, except upon the plan which he has adopted—A Study of her Life and Times. He admits that his work must necessarily be a mosaic, but pleads that the mosaic legitimately belongs to art; and he also assures us that "nine tenths of his data have never before been presented in any consecutive form. He undertook the task as a recreation, but he has not been able to resist its fascination; it has grown upon his hands to such completeness that European literary friends have judged it worthy of publication. There can be no question of Dr. Stevens's industry and research, and if the book is not a biography in the highest sense of the word the fault is not his .own.

The chapters devoted to the childhood and education of Mme. de Stael, following some account of the Neckers, her parents, are among the most interesting in these volumes. The mother had a theory of education of her own, and acted upon a "cramming system," neglecting the cultivation of the faculties. Her rigor "oppressed her daughter. Her daily, her hourly life was under rule, her sports were restrained, her attitudes regulated, her studies

were restrained, her attitudes regulated, her studies severely mechanical."

But her ardent nature was ever spontaneously breaking away from this bondage, so foreign to its instincts. She was full of gayety, of abandon, of frankness, of affectionate impulses, of the love of dramatic effects—not to say dramatic tricks. Marmontel says that "she was at times an amiable little mischied maker." Bonstetten, in later years her admiring correspondent, says that, as he was walking alone in Necker's garden, he was rudely struck from behind a tree with a switch; turning to resent the blow, he saw the child, then five or six years old, gleefully wielding the stick. "Mamma" she exclaimed, "wishes me to learn to use my left hand, and you see I am trying to do so," She stood in great awe of her mother." writes Simond, the traveller, who knew her from infancy, "but was exceedingly familiar with and extravagantly foud of her father. Madame Necker had no sooner left the room, one day after dinner, than the young girl, till then timidly decorous, suddenly seized her napkin and threw it across the table at the head of her father, and then, flying round to him, hung upon his neck, suffocating all his reproofs by her kisses." This was nature, rude yet rudely beautiful. Bonstetten tells the story with some variations. According to hun, she fairly drew Necker into a dance around the table, and was arrested only by sounds of the returning stens of her mother, when they resumed their seas at the board with the utimost sobriety.

The child was unusually precocious. At fifteen everely mechanical."

The child was unusually precocious. At fifteen years of age "her faculties, if not her style, showed the maturity usual with cultivated minds at twentyfive." But constant study and reading and writing nearly ruined her health, notil Tronchin, her phys that all serious studies should be laid aside. But she still continued her intellectual activity, wrote tragedies and poems and tales, rome or which were of the Assigner.

afterwards published. Of an elaborate sketch of her

afterwards published. Of an elaborate sketch of her personal appearance we can give only a part:

In her eighteenth year she is described as "so mature a woran that they could justly pronounce her to be one of the most lumnious spirits of the times; she celipsed all who came near her, and seemed rightfully the mistress of the bouse." The same authority, speaking of her appearance in her twentieth year, says: "Her figure was admirable; her shoulders, her bust, her arms and hands, were of rare beauty; she had in her mien and her features all that poerry of soul which she afterward displayed in her writings. Without being beantiful, she was already the model after which Gerard painted his Corinne twenty years later, having the same richness of form and health, the same purity of lines—those contours, powerfully rounded, which express a poetic organization." Young as she was (in 1788), "she had a very powerful fescination, felt by all who approached her." Her cousin says that she was graceful in all her movements; her countenance, without entirely satisfying the eye at first, attracted it, and then retained it, by a rare charm, for it quickly displayed a sort of ideal or intellectual beauty. No one feature was salient enough to determine, in advance, her character or mood, except her eyes, which were truly magnificent; but her varying thoughts painted themselves in ever-varying expression on her face. It had, therefore, no one permanent expression; her physicognomy was, so to speak, created by the emotion of the moment. In repose her eyelids had something like languor, but a flash of thought would illuminate her glances with a sudden fire; a sert of lightning foreranning her words. There was, however, no inquiet mobility about her features; a kind of exterior indolence characterized her; but her vigorous frame, her firm and well adjusted attitudes, added to the great force and singular directness of her discourse. There was, meanwhile, something dramatic in her bearing; and even her toiles, though exempt from all e

was well exhibited during the terrors of the Revolution. As wife of the Swedish Ambassador she was in a position to afford protection to many of the proscribed, and she did so with a courage which wins our admiration. The persecutions which she suffered at the hands of Napoleon furnish many interesting pages to this work, and the chapter upon her life at Weimar introduces us to the great men of the little capital. The life at Berlin, where she was received by the Court in the most flattering way, was followed by the visit to Italy, where she was a clever and enthusiastic observer. At Coppet, to which she returned, she finished "Corinne," which, upon its publication, won for her a triumph. There were adverse criticisms in the Moniteur, written, it was said, by Napoleon himself, but they had no effect upon the public judgment.

The wandering life led for so many years by Mme, de Stael gives a charm to any life of her. She saw many men and many lands. At Coppet her chateau was open to all intelligent foreigners. After all the labor bestowed upon her "Allemagne," by the persecution of Napoleon she came near to losing the fruits of her toil; the publication was suppressed in France. The "Corinne" and the "Allemague" are the works by which she is principally remembered; and it may be said that, while her name has retained its historic interest, she is rather a tradition than a living literary entity to the present age. Those only could thoroughly appreciate her fine conversational powers who enjoyed them. She was quite as much a woman of society as an authoress; and her social reputation hardly secured a weil-established fame.

Dr. Stevens's volumes, however, will be found exceedingly entertaining by the general reader. They have the faults of undue admiration, and there is much in them which does not add to their value; but as an assiduous collector of De Stael commonplace. their autnor is entitled to much credit.

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MINES AND MINING.

THURSDAY, March 24-P. 1 Mining stocks are still irregular and the markets pore or less unsettled. Yet for that class of stocks which has more public confidence prices are firm-To-day Hibernia again was a leading card, and with large transactions recovered 3 cents more than yesterday's decline, selling from 82 up to 93 cents. Hortense was dull, but at 67 cents was 1 cent higher than yesterday. Climax yielded 4 cents to 62 cents; Leadville Consolidated 3 cents to 88 cents, and Amie was steady at 50 cents. Chrysolite was dull and steady at 638; Big Pittsburg 20 cents lower at 3.10, and Little Pittsburg dull at 3.40. Iron Silver was notably strong, rising from 3c, to 34c. The Mariposas were dull but strong, the common at 3.25@3.35, and the preferred at 54c. Green Mountain was firm at 64gc; Gold Stripe at 3.05, exdividend 15 cents, and Cherokee at 2.10; Rising San selling at 3.05@3.10, Moose was hardly steady at 1.60@1.65, and Hukill declined to 1.20. Bull Domingo rose from, 2.55 to 2.75@2.70, and Alta Montana was 15 cents higher at 2.20. Silver Nugget is again active, the old stock selling at about 23 cents and the new stock at 50 cents. Mineral Creek was active at 67@70@69 cents. The markets closed active enough, but the tone was unsottled. lower at 3.10, and Little Pittsburg cull at 3.40.

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Hibernia Copper Knob 200 90 500 501 503 501	Hack Jack 1909 1.15 400 1.15 400 1.10 Red Elephant 10.00 . 30 Silver Chf 109 b30 5.00 109 4.75 Tuscare a 1090, b20 .23 Starr Grove 100 . 6.06 100 6.13	100
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Bopte, Cal., March 24 .- During the past week Standard Consolidated shipped to the mill 1,280 tons of ore; average pulp assay, \$2,988. Crude bultion received, 4,250 ounces; shipped pany, 846,879 15.

The 300 level of the Boston Consolidated mine is in a large vein of the west vein of the Concordia are yielding ore of the value of \$300 and upward per

The Consolidated Pacific vein No. 2, 500 level, is showing 5 feet of profitable milling ore,

Bullion valued at \$71,909 was received in this city yesterday from the mines.

The superintendent of the Boulder Consolidated mine reports, under date of March 18, that a fine ledge had just been struck in the west drift which, indging from its solid appearance, would be likely to prove the best discovery yet made in the mine.

The Caledonia (Black Hills) clean-no for 20 days' run ending March 6, amounted to \$13,164; expenses for February about \$12,500, including some \$7,000 for extra labor and material on the tanks and mill. Fature monthly disbursements are estimated to average \$12,500. Upraises are soon to be started in contrary directions from the lower tunnel. With additional water facilities the superintendent advises an increase in the number of stamps to 100. A change in the location of the ore-house would diminish expenses probably \$500 per month, which is also suggested. The discovery ledge, the smaller of the two veins, on the lower tunnel level, where last worked, is 80 feet wide, without reaching either foot or hanging wall. The open cut is at present about 100 feet wide, and there are no signs of a hanging wall. ledge bad just been struck in the west drift which,

about 100 feet with a supreme Court, before whom hanging wall.

Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, before whom the case of William Hamilton against the United States Mining Investment Company was recently tried, in which the jury found for the plaintiff, has set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was contact the evidence.

States alming interest. On the ground that it was contrary to the evidence.

A special dispatch to the Mining Associated Press, from Ouray, Col., says: The Haveriy Golden Group Mining Company, whose property is located on the San Miguel, has a page advertisement in the Engineering and Mining Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Journal, with a "View of the Mines and Mising Interest. The company has a number of mines which will undoubtedly prove valuable, and there is no necessity for it to resort to such questionable methods of disposing of stock.

Since the miners in the Beaste Bascom and idlewild tunnels encountered large quautities of water, about three weeks ago, all cognizant of the fact have been waiting expectantly for news of a good strike. The latest report states they have a 10-inch paystreak with lumps of high-grade mineral scattered through it. As progress is made, the mineral becomes more abundant, and the paystreak will no doubt soon become solid mineral. Average assays of the ore yield 125 ounces silver per tou.

Reports from Georgetown, Colorido, state that an important strike has been made on Columbian Mountain, six miles north of Georgetown. Prospecting has been carried on at this point for several years, and much rich fisat ore has been found, but the apex of the parent lode was not discovered until last week, when it was struck at a depth of 30 feet. Since then the vein has been uncovered in another place, both points showing a regular vein about a foct in width averaging over 300 ounces silver per ten. This is considered one of the lattices and entitle hears of many more past

The prospectus of the Resario Mining Company, of New-York and Mexico, has just been received. The mines of this company are located in the Resario Mountain, Mexico, a spur of the Sierra Madre, about 100 miles from the port of Ajiavampo on the Guif of Cahifornia. They are surrounded by an estate of 100,000 acres of land belonging to the company, and are about 4,000 feet above the sea level. The mines are hise in number, and are on one vein. They were discovered in 1852, and have been worked by Mexicans, though in a rude and primitive manner, but have produced more than \$1,000,000. The vein is of enormous dimensions, and the mines are at present in a condition to supply ore enough permanently to supply a 40-stamp mill, and with a moderate amount of additional development 100 stamps can be kept in constant operation. A complete plant for mill and leaching works is now being shipped from San Francisco. The mill is a 40-stamp one, but so arranged and with sufficient power to be increased to 80 stamps. The whoic reduction works will cost to 80 stamps. The whoic reduction works will cost to 80 stamps. The whoic reduction works will cost to 80 stamps. The whoic reduction works will cost

\$150,000, and it is believed that no such complete works have ever before been constructed.

Mining A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEWYORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECRIVED AT THE
UPTOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thigs,
first-st. 308 West Twenty-third-st. oor English-svs. No.
92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square, 760 Thirdave, cor. Forty-seventh-st., at the HALLEM OFFICES, Nos1,001 and 2,300 Third-ave, cor. One-hundred-land-twentyfitth-st., up to 5 b. m., at regular office rates.

BASSICK MINING CO.
Location of Mine-Boelta, Custer County, Ost.

CAPITAL, \$10,900,000.....100,000 SHARES......PAR \$100 Office, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. HORN SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF FRISCO, UTAH.
Capital, \$10,000,000; 400,000 shares, Par \$25.
Office, No. 44 Wallish,
Now-York.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING

52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors
of this cempany, by anthority specially conferred by the
Shareholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Bollar per share, payable on the first day of May
next. Stockholders are requested to read and contours to the
sitputation indorses on the Taken Certificates, as failure to
pay is without remedy. Interest at the rate of the presence of the per annum will be allowed on payments make prior to las
May.

COLUME HOWN SILVER MARKS. SOUTH HORN SILVER MINING CO.,
OF FRISCO, UTAH.
Capital, \$2.000,000.
Office, 115 Broadway, New York.

Office, 115 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF STORMOST SILVER MINING COMPANE.

NO. 2 NASSLU. COR. OF WALLVET.

N. 2 NASSLU. COR. OF WALLVET.

MEETING.—NOTICE is not silver mining Company will be held at its office, no not silver mining Company will be held at its office, no. 2 Nassau. St. Now-York City, on the Blut day of March, 1881, at 12 s'clock, noon, of said day, for an epurpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from 150,00 shares of the par value of one dollar per share to 200,000 shares of the par value of one dollar per share.

W. S. CLARK,

Situations Wanted-Males

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-VORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, No. 1.238 Broadway, cor. Thirty first-st. 308 West Twenty-initel-st. cor. Electha-ava, No. 92 Reac Fourte-outh-st. corner Union-square, 749 Thirt-ave, cor. Forty-seventh-st. at the HARLEM OFFICES, No. 1.001 and 2.300 Thirt-ave, or. One-dut its 1-and-t wonsy-filld-st, up to 3 p. m., at regular office 7494

MAN who cleans furniture, silverware, marble, brass and steel-work, waxes, oils and polishes or and all kinds of wood-work, repairs ornaments or any kabout the bouse, wants a few more caragements. Adwork about the house, wants a few more dress CLEANER, No. 316 West 21st-st.

BARTENDER.—By a sober, respectable young man (20), wao has had two years' experience; highest references to furnish. Address FRANK KANE, 11 Carroll-st. Brooklyn, E. D. CLERK, &c.—By a young man, 24 years of age, as elerk or collector in a real estate office; can give security if required; also best of city references. Address GEORGE BERNER, 67 24-ava, City.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a competent, reliable man: is a first-class groom and excellent driver: city or country; will make himself generally useful; under stands gardening, if required; first-class references from last employer. Address M. J., Tribune Uptewn Office, 1,238 Eroadway.

COACHMAN.--A respectable married man ness: and first-class reference, no objection to the occurry no summer jobs need apply. COACHMAN, 311 4th-ave, harness atore. COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced man, lately landed: married: no encombrance: first-class Old Country reference: country preferred, Address COACHMAN, 118 West 53d et.

COLLECTOR or JANITOR .- Ey a trust-ment to work; good .eferences. Address PIERRE KUBLI, 147 East 31st st., City. COLLECTOR or MESSENGER,.-By a trust-worthy and reliable young man (20): is temperate, will-ing and not atraite of work, good references. Address D. F. O'll a R. I in Madisen-st., City.

FIREMAN.—By a young man, willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address 8, P., 54 Variek 84. FOREMAN or INSPECTOR.—By a practical

GARDENER.—By a married man who unof gentleman's constry place; has no objection to earle of
home and cow: 13 years' best reference from last emplayer. Please address J. M. G., at seedstore, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y. G ARDENER.-By a first-class gardener who

I inderstands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended; a wife and one fulf. Address J. R., 876 irroadway, New YORK. Broadway, New York.

GARDENER.—By a German young man, who understands the case of greenhouses, laws and vegetable garaisming can milk, or take care of a horse, if required. F. D., Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

CARDENER.—By a married man; experi-enced in the laying out of any kind of grounds; under-stands the raising of all kinds of flowers, fruits, &c.; is sober and tutharrious; best city reference. Call or address J. F., 875 Hondway seed store.

GARDENER. — By a married man; no family; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, hot and cold; a cool fruit, flower and vegetable grower; can lay out gentleman's place, wife can take care of dairy; best ofreferences. Address J. L. 344 East 21st-st., N. Y. HOSTLER, HANDYMAN or FIREMAN.— By a good steady man; has undoubted testimonials; willing to work for moderate salary surfirst. JAMES JACK-SON, 100th-art and 10th-ave. HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy, intelligent by in any capacity; can do good cooking, and is a good washer

oner; will give best of recommendations; wages n Can be seen at 306 6th-ave, near 23d-st, first floor. I IGHT PORTER, &c.—By a temperate, well-educated man, good perman and well recommended, as light porter, devator runner or useful man in wholesale house, office building or spartment house. JAMES MONA-GHAN, 34 Deabronses st.

MESSENGER or PORTER.—By a large, willing, temograte, faithful, honest and brave; good references. Address A. CONWAY, 150 East South-Str. City. OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By a sharp, quick, industrious and well recommended young man; willing to work for small water, experienced in shoes and drygoods. LOUIS LESSER, 450 7th-ave.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By a young man, age 16; will make himself generally useful; good references. Address MICHAEL O'KEKFE, 43 Park-st. OFFICE CLERK or DRIVER.—By an in-felligent, temperate, refined, trastworthy American, 23 years of age, single, can give accurrty; has best of refer-caces. Address J. F. JENKINS, 40 Beach-st., City. PORTER.—By an Englishman, 40 years old, experienced in real estate business, as office clerk or porter in wholessile house; good perman; unexceptionable testimonials. W. OLCHOFT, 447 West 40th-st.

PORTER, WATCHMAN or USEFUL MAN.— By a sober, trustworthy, faithful man, who is willing to work and attentive to orders, good references. Address JOHN OHLMARTIN, 428 West 26 heat, City. PORTER.—By a respectable, willing German, speaking good English (31), morried, is not areald of work; good references. Address JOHN PRASE, 57 Clinton. st., City.

PORTER, DRIVER OR MESSENGER.—By a tright, sharp, intelligent young colored man; good city references, has therough snowledge of the city. Call or address JAB iles DUBOIS, 146 High-st., Brooklyn. dress JAMES DUBOIS, 145 Highest, Brooklyn.

DORTER or WATCHMAN.—By a strictly temperate and trustworthy man, with best references. Tellban, 149 Heckman-st., City.

VALET.—By an intelligent, neat, respectable young man (24): speaks duent English and German; is of good appearance and address; has best of references. Address E. F. S., 1,453 2d-ava, city.

Beip Wanted.

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, No. L23S Broadway, corner Thirty first-st., 36% West Twanty-third-st, oor Eighth-ave., No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., soruse Union-square, 760 Third-ave., oor. Forty-avanthis-st, as the HABLES OFFICES, No. 1,001 and 2,360 Third-ave., cor. One-hundred-and-twenty-fith-st, up to 8 p. m., as regular office rates. CHAMBERMAID, &c. — A chambermaid, to assist in waiting. Call after 9 s. m. at 66 West 52d-st

WANTED,—Competent nurse for two growing children. Apply before 10, at 418 Madison ave.

Dress Making.

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE BECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, NO. 1.288 Broatway ocros: Thirthested, 298 West I'w out-thirthest, oor. Righth-ave. No. 92 East Pour-scentises, ocros: University of Bulletiness, No. 1.061 and 4.300 Third-ave. oor. Ose-hundred-and-twenty-nits-st. upto 3p m. a. regular onflor ratio.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class German dressmane and diving discoughts. Address L. 80x 63, Tribune Up town office, 1,288 Broadway. FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day or

MARCH 24, 1881. St L& NO... Chee & Ohte... w. S. CLARK,
W. S. CLARK,
JOHN R. BOTHWELL,
F. A. PALMER,
H. HOAGLAND,

Trustees.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHAN

US EX.
W F EX.
Pacine Mail.
Cel Coal & Iron
Connot Coal.
Maryland C.
New C. Coal.
Caribou Min.
Central Min.
Central Min.
Central Min.
Letter Piver M
Ont Min Co.
Siver Caff.
Siver Caff.
Siver Caff.
Stormoni.
Stormoni.
Cutckiver.
Bo ured.

Do ured.

Tetal sale-for '135 setler 60 days. "90% setler 60 days, 188% seller 10

470 470

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Tex & Pacino.
Union Pacino.
Wab, St L & P
Do sref.
A Dist Fot.
W U Tel.
W U Tel.

US EX. WFEX.

GOVERNMENTS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

Tenn 6a old 3.000 ... 63 % 3.000 ... 136 % 3.0

12 O'CLOCK TO 212 O'CLOCK South Carolina 6s U Paciac S Fund Mobile & Ohio la non-fundable 2,000..... 120 Deban

212 O'CLOCK TO 3 O' CLOCK.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS Boston, Thursday, March 24, 1881.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 17 Wall-st

The transactions in stocks to-day (485,555 shares

were to about the same amount as yesterday. in one important particular the dealings were different in character from the dealings week past. A good proportion of to-day's asies was made for the "abort" account. This is not always an indication of a sharp revenue of the speculative movement; but after the decline of the last forty-sight hours fact, in this instance, may prove to be an important factor in the situation between now and Saturday evening. The opening to-day was made at its ures that were materially better than last evening closing prices, and the early announcement of at authority given to the Assistant-Treasurer to prochase \$10,000,000 bonds at par and accrued interest further stimulated prices so that additional advance of about \$4.21 procent was added to the openingures. The buying at the top prices, howers was largely for the "bear" account, and when the ceased prices immediately began to yield, cookering our oft-repeated remark to the effect that present stock market is not mived by the question of easy or tight money, nor by any action of the Government relating to refunding the public day. The Treasury announcement to-day had two effects it caused the "bears" to rash in and cover, see checked sales of "long" stock. When, however, in bears " saw that prices yielded after their this purchases of the morning, but to said additional advances of the morning, but to said additional characteristics. fact, in this instance, may prove to be an imp